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LESSON FOR NEW YORK IN THE EPIDEMIC IN THAT CITY.

Few Real Precautions Here to Prevent : Similar Experience-One Dairy There Caused 3,300 Searlet Fever Cases Inadequacy of Our Inspection A good many people in New York who

have been reading about the present epidemic of scarlet fever in Chicago, which has been traced largely to impure milk, are wondering what this city is doing in the way of guarding them from a similar

At present it would seem as though the safety of New York from disease arising from this cause lies largely in the ability of some eighteen inspectors to inspect from 40,000 to 80,000 dairies which supply this city with milk. They are the men who visit-or are supposed to visit-the dairies soattered through several States that send milk here and examine the sanitary condi tions at the source of the supply.

There is about the same number of in spectors detailed to watch the distributing depots in the city. They might be able by some miraculous power to determine here whether the milk came from filthy surroundings or was handled by persons who had come in contact with communicable diseases anywhere from 40 to 400 mile away. Out in Chicago they have found that the local inspectors, if they inspect the milk at all, are about as good a defence against germs in milk as would be a barrel against the guns of a battleship.

In Chicago the epidemic has been going on for several weeks. There have been about 3,500 cases of scarlet fever within a month and the record of new cases ha got up to nearly 400 in one day. It took a week or more for the city to realize that t had a serious epidemic on its hands and to get busy investigating the causes of it. Finally inspectors were sent around to look up the sources of the milk supply. They learned that a lot of the milk that went to supply the district where the epidemic existed came from a large dairy in the southern part of Wisconsin.

They made an investigation in and around that dairy, which was maintained by one of the large milk companies, and discovered that this town had had a serious epidemic of scarlet fever. A good many of the people of the town were employed in the dairy. They had come in contact with the disease at their homes and had still kept at work at the dairy. There was no one to prevent this. No inspector was stationed permanently at the dairy to watch the health of its employees and the health of the little community which had such a vital bearing on the health of the great city to the south of them.

The milk from this dairy was taken to Chicago, just as it would have been to New York had the dairy been in this State. There is supposed to be an inspection of milk coming into Chicago just as there is here But this inspection, just as it is here, is simply to ascertain whether there has been an adulteration of the milk below the required standard. There was no doubt that the milk from Wisconsin was of good quality, so far as the necessary solids went, but in it were germs that the Chicago authorities have now decided spread disease until a condition approaching almost a panic prevails there in some parts of the city.

The result of the discovery of this contamination has aroused the people of Chicago and of other communities as well. All milk from this place has been put under the ban. The people of Evanston, a few miles from Chicago, even went so far as to order the police to seize all milk coming in from southern Wisconsin generally, but this embargo was raised subsequently by the authorities after other milk had proved to their satisfaction that the same conditions did not obtains there as at the place where scarlet fever was raging.

such an extent that it is likely that there will be drastic changes made in the laws and the city may even go so far, it is thought, as to try pasteurization, though this will not be determined until after an investigation has been made of the whole subject. Medill McCormick, the Chicago editor, is one of those who have taken the matter up because of the serious state of affairs that has been brought to light.

Mr. McCormick, who is staying at the Holland House, said yesterday that investigation had shown almost beyond a doubt that the trouble came mainly from the germs in the milk from the Wisconsin

"In Chicago," said Mr. McCormick, "there has been very lax inspection of the milk, just as in most places. I might say that in Chicago there was hardly any at all. There was none at the dairies. Now that this matter of purifying our milk has been brought home to us, it is proposed to ap-point a commission to investigate the matter and ascertain the best way of guarding against a recurrence of such a thing. Something like \$10,000 is to be raised to pay the expenses of this commission, of which sum my paper will contribute a

"We are going to do this thing thoroughly If possible we hope to get Secretary of Agriculture Wilson to serve as a member. We shall also have a bacteriological man as one of the members. We are going to look into the matter of pasteurization as a remedy, and if such a commission should find that there is no way of absolutely guarding against disease by the inspection method it is not at all unlikely that it would recommend that the city should see that all milk was so treated."

Mr. McCormick said that he was inclined to favor milking by the vacuum process as a preventive of epidemics, but the feasibility of this method on a large scale has never been demonstrated here as yet.

Mr. McCormick while he is here intends to confer with some of the leading experts on pasteurization, and he said yesterday that some of them would probably be invited to go out to Chicago and assist the commission in its work of ascertaining the most feasible method of guarding against

disease in milk. sterday that to guard against all disease in milk by pasteurizing would mean an expense to a city undertaking such a thing for the sake of the health of its inhabitants

of not more than one-half a cent a quart. New York is supposed to consume roughly about 1.700,000 quarts a day, which would mean that the expense for pasteurizing this milk, if borne by the city, would be about \$3,500 a day.

milk, if borne by the city, would be about \$8.500 a day.
While this is a large figure looked at from one point of view it is not at all large, experts say, if compared with the millions spent annually by the city to give its inhabitants protection against fire, or, more to the point still, if compared with the amount spent annually in curing persons after they have been made sick. It was after they have been made sick. It was said yesterday by a man who had investi-gated the matter that the cost of installing plants, for instance, at all the creameries, as the depots in the country to which the farmers send their milk are called, would not be some firm of the country to which the farmers send their milk are called, would not be some firm of the country to the country of the countr not be over \$100,000. It was remarked yesterday that New York after the lesson yesterday that New York after the lesson of the Baltimore fire was quick to appropriate several millions of dollars to install an auxiliary selt water main system for protection ag inst a conflagration such as that, and the opinion of a good many citizens is that it wouldn't be a bad idea to

take the lesson that Chicago has had to take the lesson that the chicago situation one shing that the Chicago situation shows, in the opinion of many who have into the matter, is the inadequacy looked into the matter, is the inadequacy of any system of inspection to prevent disease from impure milk unless the city or State could go to the enormous exper of keeping inspectors permanently at every dairy and be sure even then that the inspectors were on the job every day. An employee in a dairy coming from a home with typhoid fever or scarlet fever could be the means of starting germs their way cityward and there would no sentinels to detect them. There nothing that typhoid and diphtheria ge-like more than milk. Investigation shown that they multiply in milk faster than in almost anything else. It would only be necessary for a man with the germs

m to one pail of milk and thus do untole Darlington said at the Academy of Medicine meeting night before last that he hoped to increase his force of in-spectors from thirty-five to eighty. That spectors from thirty-five to eighty. That would mean about one inspector for every thousand dairies, but Dr. Darlington evidently thinks this would be much better than advocating such a thing as pasteurizing milk. Just how eighty inspectors looking after 80,000 dairies could guard against what happened out in Chicago is a little hard for some folks to see unless an inspector could be in a thousand places at the same time and all of the time. Each inspector gets \$1,200 a year.

inspector gets \$1,200 a year.

To keep an inspector at each dairy all the time would cost \$99,000,000 a year, and this would still be lacking as an absolute guarantee. It would involve the personal equation largely. Dr. Darlington doesn't say that he will be content with eighty say that he will be content with eighty inspectors. In his plan to purify the milk at the sources of supply it is probable that the appointment of many more at \$1,200 a year would be needed. The berths are considered good, offering all the attractions of country life, with travelling expenses paid. The farmers owning dairies can be counted upon to make things comfortable for incumbents.

These inspectors do not have to look for germs at all in order to draw their \$1,200 a year. Perhaps the Health Department may get men who will do more than their job calls for, but it is doubtful, particularly in the case of inspectors. New York has no bacteriological standard for its

larly in the case of inspectors. New York has no bacteriological standard for its milk. The only city that has is Boston, where it is required that milk shall not be sold which contains more than 15,000

germs to a cubic centimeter. That city has had such a law for two years. Boston's milk corresponds to what is known here as certified milk. New York gets about 15,000 quarts a day of that kin of milk, which means that it is produce under conditions inspected and approv by medical authorities. There isn't milk concern that wouldn't be glad milk concern that wouldn't be glad to have its milk certified if it could, but it can't because its dairies do not come up to the standard approved of by these medical authorities. Bottles of ordinary milk have been found, in some cases, to contain 1,000,000 germs, but the milk had passed inspection because it contained 3 per cent. of fat and 12 per cent. of solids. Frequently the richer the fmilk means the more germs, according to the experts.

These germs are often harmless so far as adults are concerned, but are fatal to chil-

adults are concerned, but are fatal to chi

Those who favor the city pasteurizing the entire milk supply point out what the effect of this treatment of milk was in the case of the Infant Asylum at Randall's Island. In 1897 the death rate there was 44.36. In 1898 after a pasteurization plant was installed and every drop of milk so treated the death rate dropped to 19.8. Dr. Darlington is said to hold to the view that pasteurizing is a good thing, but that it ought to be done by individuals and not by the city. The trouble is that this theory presupposes that every milk consumer is intelligent and a believer in hygienic prin-ciples for the good of the community as well as his own sake. Down on the East Side i would be a little hard to find such persons perhaps. It was pointed out by a physician yesterday that nine persons might pasteurize their milk and one might not. The latter could easily get disease from the milk he didn't pasteurize and give it to the nine who had taken the precaution, which would be just about the way this theory of individual action would work out. The only way, said this physician, for the nine to be saved from suffering thus at the nine to be saved from suffering thus at the hands of the tenth would be for the city

to step in and do the job itself for all hands.
And the city might better do this than to
pay for all the ten in a public hospital.
There is one kind of pasteurization which is not good for preventing disease, according to the experts. That is when the milk is heated to 165 degrees for less than twenty minutes. It takes at least that time to kill the germs. The other way, that of heating it to such a point for about a minute and then without drawing the heat, simply tends to preserve the milk. It is good for the milk companies, but the only value it has for the consumer lies in the fact that perhaps his milk won't get sour quick. The milk treated thus is stamped often as pasteurized milk and mothers give it to their children confident that it can contain no germs. is not good for preventing disease, accord

that it can contain no germs.

There is considerable of this milk sold now and the demand for it increases as the agitation for real pasteurized milk or of some way of securing milk free from germs increases. Some milk dealers do not at all object to this agitation, as they charge more for this semi-pasteurized milk.

## WASHINGTON SOCIETY NOTES.

The Midwinter Ball of the Benedicks the Most Important Event.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.-The most impor tantevent in smart society to-night was the midwinter ball of the Benedicks, a club formed by a number of the married "bachelors" whose cotillons have been popular in Washington for some years.

Washington for some years.

The ball was given in the handsome ballroom of the Willard, the committee in
charge including Larz Anderson, William
Corcoran Eustis, Chandler Hale, George
Howard, Aleck B. Legare, Hugh S. Legare,
Henry May, Col. Edward De V. Morrell,
Guy Norman and Nathaniei S. Simpkins,
the ten original members of the club.

The Vice-President was the guest of
honor of Senator and Mrs. Burrows at dinner to-night.

ner to-night.
The Speaker of the House and Miss Can-The Speaker of the House and Miss Can-non entertained at dinner to-night the Ger-man Ambassador and the Baroness von Sternburg, the Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Metcalf, Senator and Mrs. Hale, Sena-tor and Mrs. Bulkeley, Representative and Mrs. Dwight, Representative and Mrs. Sibley, Representative and Mrs. Spalding, the chairman of the Isthmian Canal Com-mission and Mrs. Shonts and Senator War-ren.

Mr. and Mrs. James MacDonald of Lon-Mr. and Mrs. James MacDonald of London, who have been visiting in Washington, have gone to New York, whence they will sail February 4 for Italy, returning to London, their home, in May.

Bills Passed by the Senate. WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 .- The Senate to-day

passed the following bills: Granting an increase of pension from \$8 to \$10 a month to surviving soldiers and sailors of the Indian wars, of whom there are about

in free delivery offices. Creating the office of Captain of Philippin

Amending the act reorganizing the Consular Service and raising Rotterdam to a Consul Generalship.

Movements of Naval Vessels. WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 .- The battleship Connecticut and cruiser Tacoma have arrived at Guantanamo, the colliers Brutus and Lebanon at Norfolk and the cruiser and Lebanon at Norfolk and the cruiser Dixie at Havana.

The cruiser St. Louis has sailed from League Island for Hampton Roads, the gunboat Paducah from Hampton Roads for Key West and the tug Rocket from In-dian Head for Norfolk.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 .- Senator Lodge introduced the navy personnel bill to-day. In presenting it he said he had no expectation that action could be had on the bill at this session, but he thought it desirable that the bill be before the Senate that Senators

pledge made by the party leaders in New York."

Mr. Frye, President pro tem. of the Senate, JUSTICE TO SENATOR GORMAN

DEMOCRATIC SENATORS PRAISE THE DEAD LEADER.

Accuse Ex-President Cleveland of Unfair Criticism in Regard to the Wilson Tariff Bill-Tillman Says Cleveland Acceded to a Deal With the Sugar Refiners

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 .- Leading Demoeratic Senators took advantage of the opportunity afforded by the special order setting apart the afternoon in the Senate for eulogies on the late Arthur Pue Gorman, Senato from Maryland, to dig up some of the political events in which the late Senator played a prominent part. There were many sincere and touching tributes from Republican Senators, among them Messrs. Hale and Frye of Maine, Aldrich of Rhode Island and Cullom of Illinois, who spoke of the personal worth and public services of the late Senator. His colleague, Mr. Rayner, once his political enemy, was particularly eloquent, and Senator William Pinkney Whyte, between whom and Mr. Gorman a political feud existed for many years, took occasion to explain that his differences with the late

enator were political, not personal. It remained for Senator Joe Blackburn of Kentucky, who succeeded Mr. Gorman as minority leader, and Mr. Tillman of South Carolina to delve into Democratio history and unfold secrets concerning the Wilson Gorman tariff bill, and, as they explained, for the sake of the truth of history," ac ouse ex-President Cleveland of the grossess bad faith in his political dealings with the

dead leader of the Democracy. The attendance in the galleries was sually large, and on the floor more than quorum of Senators remained throughout the sulogies, which lasted for three hours. In the Senators' gallery was the family of the late Senator, among them his son and namesake, Arthur P. Gorman, Jr., a State Senator from Maryland and a striking reproduction of his distinguished father while on the floor sat the Hon. Henry Gass away Davis of West Virginia, relative of Mr. Gorman, an interested listener to the cold recital of political history.

After paying tribute to Mr. Gorman Senator Blackburn, with great delibera-

tion and measured sentences, said: "One purpose and only one prompts m to speak here, and that is to protest against the injustice to which he (Senator Gorman) was subjected on one memorable occasion in his life, where he was made the victim of unfair criticism, where, because of the conspicuous position that he held and the unquestioned power that he wielded, it was sought by others, who deserved it more, to fasten upon him responsibilities that were not his own.

"When the Wilson-Gorman tariff bill came from the House and was to supersede the McKinley measure, Mr. Gorman was indeed a potential factor in this chamber. His action on that occasion, his course in connection with that important measure have been made the occasion of unfair

censure and unmerited criticism. "That bill, while it might and by many was believed to be a decided improvement on the taxing measure that it supplanted failed, as is known of all men, to meet the expectations of the country or the reasonable demands made by Mr. Gorman's! party For that failure it was sought to fasten upon the Maryland Senator a degree of responsibility that did not honestly belong to him, and here, in order to vindicate the truth of his story. I enter an earnest and solemn protest against that injustice surviving, as he has gone. Other men of his party, higher in decision and in power than he was then, who sought to relieve themselves of criticism by undertaking to fasten upon him a burden that did not belong to him, should answer at the bar history instead of the dead Marylander.
"The records of this Congress show, the

lages will bear out the declaration, when summoned to testify as witnesses upon this summoned to testify as witnesses upon this floor his colaborers upon the Senate Committee on Finance, most of them now dead, as is the Maryland Senator—Voorhees of Indiana, the chairman of that committee; Harris of Tennessee, Vest of Missouri and Jones of Arkansas—bore willing witness to the fact that there never was a modification made of that measure, there never was a translate in representation in the second of the tion made of that measure, there never was a step taken in revision, in remodelling, there never was an alteration proposed or carried into effect by the conference on this side of the chamber on that bill that was not unheditatingly approved and indorsed, pleaded for and demanded by those higher in authority than Mr. Corman or myself, who afterward saw fit to denounce it and brand it with the brand of perfidy. He bore the unjust accusation patiently. That splendid serenity and poise which have been so happily described by his colleagues here did not desert him. In the hour of his triumph and in the hours of his disaster and defeathe was always the same self-collected, the and in the hours of his disaster and defeathe was always the same self-collected, the even poised, undisturbed, unshaken man."

'As soon as Mr. Blackburn had concluded Mr. Tillman took the floor. He was more direct and specific, and as he proceeded to unfold the details of the campaign of 1892 some of his Democratic colleagues moved nervously in their seats. After a tribute to Mr. Gorman's leadership Mr. Tillman continued:

continued: "There is another incident of his career that had as much or more than any other act of his life to do with making him for act of his life to do with making him for the time being unpopular with the unthink-ing masses and causing him to become the object of most bitter and vindictive criti-cism. I mean the charge which, though not made in direct words, was unmistak-ably aimed at him, of being guilty of 'party perfldy and party dishonor in regard to the Wilson-Gorman tariff bill. It hapto the Wilson-Gorman tariff bill. It happens that I can bear personal testimony:
"In October, 1892, I visited New York
on business and remained in the city a
week or more. I was at that time Governor
of South Carolina. Naturally I felt a most
keen interest in the result of the approaching Presidential election. I visited the
Democratic headquarters and had opportunity to talk with some of the leading men Democratic headquarters and had opportunity to talk with some of the leading men connected with the conduct of the Democratic campaign. There was an intense interest and feeling in the South in view of the attitude of President Harrison on the force bill. I found there was great activity force bill. I found there was great activity at headquarters, and frantic appeals were being made for campaign funds to strengthen the party in several doubtful States, as well as in certain specified localities in New York.

"I took immediate steps to have the chairman of the Democratic State committee of South Carolina exert himself to the utmost to obtain as much money."

to the utmost to obtain as much money as possible and forward it to Democratic headquarters. In the conversations which I had with the Democratio leaders it was clearly brought out that the sugar refiners

I had with the Democratio leaders it was clearly brought out that the sugar refiners were ready to contribute to the Democratic campaign fund if it could be understood that the industry would be fostered and not destroyed by the Democratic tariff policy, and I received the impression, which became indelibly fixed on my mind then and remains fixed to this day, that President Cleveland understood the situation and was willing to acquiesce in it if we won at the polls.

"I did not talk with Mr. Cleveland, but I am thoroughly satisfied that the charge of 'party perfidy and party dishonor' in the famous Wilson letter was an act of the grossest wrong and cruelty toward Mr. Gorman. If Mr. Cleveland, as I was told, knew of these negotiations and was the beneficiary of such a contribution, it is inconceivable how he could lend his great name and influence toward destroying Senator Gorman's influence and popularity in the way he did. When it is remembered that the placing of a duty on sugar under the Wilson-Gorman tariff, as a substitute for the bounty system of the on sugar under the Wilson-Gorman tarif, as a substitute for the bounty system of the McKinley tariff, was made necessary in order to secure the votes of the two Louisiana Senators it is easy to see that we either had to have no tariff legislation that session or the pledges made before election had to be carried out. Gorman, honorable man that he was, and party leader in the Senate of the Democrats, redeemed very

Mr. Frye, President pro tem. of the Senate, also made a po, tical contribution to the memorial exercise by reciting the following bit of history:

"I was present at the Republican ministerial meeting at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, when it was declared that the strength of the Democratic party was 'ruin, Romanism and rebellion.' Mr. Gorman was chairman of the Democratic party actions a com-Romanism and rebellion. Mr. Cornal com-chairman of the Democratic national committee. He saw the opportunity; he promptly availed himself of it, and in a few hours that wretched declaration was soat tered broadcast all over this country. It was a most weighty contribution. Blaine was defeated; Mr. Cleveland elected, and Senator Gorman did it."

REFUSE TO INDORSE PRESIDENT. Republicans in House Committee Vote to

Table the Sims Resolution. WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 .- By a strict party rote to-day, the Republicans voting in the affirmative and the Democrate in the negative, the sub-committee of the House Committee on Military Affairs, to which was referred the Sims resolution indersing President Roosevelt's action in dismissing battalion of the Twenty-fifth Infantry on account of the Brownsville affair, laid the resolution on the table.

The sub-committee consists of Measrs. Hull of Iowa, Capron of Rhode Island, Bradley of New York and Young of Michigan, Republicans, and Hay of Virginia and Slayden of Texas, Democrats. This action was taken after Mr. Shus had addressed the sub-committee in support of

MULKEY'S TRANSITORY HONOR. Temporary Senator From Oregon b Chair-

man of a Committee 20 Minutes. WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 .- Senator Mulkey f Oregon, who was sworn in a few days ago to serve until March 4, had a forcible illustration in the Senate to-day of the transitory character of official honors. Soon after the Senate met, Mr. Hale, the representative of the Republican patronage tion, which was promptly adopted, appointing Senator Mulkey chairman of the "Committee to Examine and Dispose of Useless Senate Documents"

enate Documente Twenty minutes later Mr. Hale moved to reconsider the vote and then withdrew the resolution, while Senator Mulkey looked visibly embarrassed. The Republican Sens tors crowded around him to explain that Representative William Alden Smith, Senarepresentative William Alden Smith, Sena-tor-elect from Michigan for the term be-ginning March 4 and prospective Senator for the short unexpired term remaining of the late Senator Alger, has preempted the committee chairmanship and the fact had been overlooked when Mr. Mulkey

## THE CUBAN RURAL GUARD. Proposed Increase Not to Take Effect Until

American Troops Leave Cuba WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 .- It was explained at the War Department to-day that the proposed increase of the Cuban rural guard from 6,000 to 10,000 men is not because of any increased seriousness of the situation in Cuba, nor is it necessitated by the need of a arger armed force. The reorganization of the rurales has been made by a board of General Staff officers at the request of Gen. Magoon of Cuba, who sent to the War De-partment a draft of a decree providing for

the reorganization.

The whole scheme is in accordance with a law passed by the Cuban Congress last September before the American troops went into the island. The changes will not take effect until after the Americans leave Cuba, although between now and the in-definite date which will witness the departure of the American soldiers the details of the reorganization will be worked out. General Staff officers in Cuba will assist in putting the plan in operation

Secretary Shaw Reaffirms His Bonding

WASHINGTON. Feb. 1 .- Secretary Shaw ing of a surety company shall bond any employee of the Government for an amount exceeding 10 per cent. of the combined capital and surplus of the company. When the Secretary made this ruling some time ago there was a strong protest from several bonding companies and a hearing was given at the Treasury Department. Mr. Shaw has finally declined to modify his first

Mrs. Roosevelt Entertains Several Hundred

Guests. WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.-Mrs. Roosevelt en ertained several hundred guests at a musical this afternoon, the programme being furnished by the Marine Band Orchestra. Mrs. Roosevelt was assisted in receiving her guests by the ladies of the Cabinet and Mrs. Cowles, Mrs. Longworth, Jr., Mrs. Longworth, Sr., Mrs. Bromwell, Mrs. Key, Mrs. Bulmer, Mrs. Timmons, Mrs. Douglas

MME. GADSKI AND WAGNER.

She Will Arrive on Tuesday and the Heavier Operas Will Follow.

and the heavier Wagner works will then have their hearing at the Metropolitan Opera House. According to present plans she will be heard first on February 15 in "Tristan und Isolde." Mme. Gadski has never sung Isolds here and has learned the whole of the opera with the exception of the final scene since she signed her contract with Mr. Conried five weeks ago.

The performance of the Nibelungen Ring, to be given at the close of the season, will be different from any ever heard here, in that the different operas of the trilogy will be sung on successive days. This is the Bayreuth plan, but it is such days. This is the Bayreuth plan, but it is such a strain on the singers that it is rarely tried elsewhere. Mme. Gadski will sing the three Brunnhildes on successive days, which is a very difficult feat for a prima donna. Herr Burrian, with the two Siegfrieds, and M. Van Rooy, with Wotan, will have tasks almost as heroic. This has always been considered the Ideal manner of presenting the trilogy, as the same singers carry their

considered the ideal manner of presenting the trilogy, as the same singers carry their parts through the opera.

Only one performance of "Parsifal" is to be given this season, and that will take place on the afternoon of Washington's Birthday. Mme. Fremstad will appear as Kundry, while the other parts will be sung by MM. Burgstaller, Van Rooy, Goritz and Blass.

Otto Kahn of the Conried Metropolitan Opera Company denied yesterday that there had been any action taken in reference to the out of town performances of

NEW SKATING UNION.

International Body.

MONTREAL, Que., Feb. 1 .- As a result of the dispute between the National Skating Association of the United States and the A. A. U. over the appearance of the American champions at the Montreal meet to be held here to-morrow in defiance of the A. A. U. and the Canadian A. A. U. a new organization was formed here to-night. The name of the new body is the International Skating Union of America and its object is to secure the control of all skating meetings in America.

America.

Representatives were present from the National Skating Association of America, the Western Skating Association of Canada and the Western Skating Association of Chicago: The purpose of the organization, as declared by the promoters, is to govern skating matters through skating men for the benefit of the skaters only, without reference to other branches of athletics. reference to other branches of athletics.
The following were elected officers:
President, D. H. Slayback, New York;
vice-president, Tom Rubenstein, Montreal;
secretary-treasurer, Fred Tucker, Brooklyn.

DAY OF ORATORY IN THE HOUSE.

CANDLER OF MISSISSIPPI TRIES TO EXCEL THE TEXAS WONDER. He Discourses on the Beauties of the Tom-

bigbee, for Which He Asks \$2,000,000

appropriation-Champ Clark "Supererogates" on River and Harbor Bill. WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.-So prosaic a topic as the River and Harbor Appropriations bill near the close of to-day's debate on that measure in the House of Representatives evoked an outburst of oratory by Mr. Candler of Mississippi, heretofore known to fame only as the friend of free seed distribution, which in the minds of many hearers equalled the remarkable effort of Mr. Sheppard, the young Texan orator, some days ago. It was even more lowery in ornamentation, having for its easis the beauties of the Tombigbee, which flows through Mr. Candler's district, and was enriched by the recital of Hub Smith's song "The Dear Old Tombigbee," dedicated by the author, the former popular poet and lyric of the Gridiron Club, to Miss Myra C. Noyes. In tones of deep emotion Mr. Candler expressed his regrets that he bould not sing it. He had as a basis for his speech an appropriation of \$2,500,000 to improve that stream, closing with an appeal so decorated with the flowers of hetoric as to win tumultuous applause.

"There is no place," Mr. Candler rhapsodized, "where the sun shines more beautifully and the moon lights up with her silver rays with more grandeur than on this beautiriver. Why, my friends, this river has been sought for far and wide by those seeking that which was beautiful and for that which was grand. They have sought it because it furnished an invitation to admire the beauties of nature, because along it from one end to the other the grandeur and sublimity of Almighty God's creation shines forth with a degree of perfection that is senreely reached in any other country in the world. [Applause.] My friends, the Mississippi sinks into insignificance in its grandeur and its beauty when it comes in comparison with the Tombigbee.

"I have heard its murmuring waves as they went singing their beautiful song toward the Gulf since the early days of my childhood, and they have continued to sing along the path of my life and have given me inspiration to love the beauties of nature and admire those grandeurs and those glories that come alone from the great creative hand of God above. [Applause. The Tombigbee River does not need any widening. It is wide enough it just simply needs a little deepening. That is all that is necessary, and with the deepening that comes from the aid that will be bestowed upon it by Uncle Sam, who has always given to his children, there would come the roses to blossom and the birds to sing and added beauties to beauty American people with such grandeur that beauty would illuminate not only the Tombigbee there but would travel the confines of that territory and add added the confines of that territory and add added glories even to our coasts and to our oceans and to all our waterways. [Applause.] It would furnish a bouquet of grandeur and glory that would justify the Committee on Rivers and Harbors to bring in a bill appropriating every dollar possible for them to put in it for the improvement of the givers of this country and all it would be rivers of this country, and all it would be necessary for me to do would be for me to stand on the floor of this House and the Representatives of the people would rise up and demand that it be passed at once order that the beauties might not be

"The Mississippi was never known in song; the Mississippi was never known in song; the Missouri and those other rivers have never inspired the art of the poet, but the Tombigbee has appealed to him and to the musician. I have a song here and I in-tended to sing it, although I am not a singer. [Applause and cries of "Sing it."] If there ever was a time when I longed to be able to sing it is now. [Laughter.] In that respect my education was neglected,

dear old sunny South, where the sweet magnolias bloom And the joyous songs of countless birds dispel all thoughts of gloom.

'Neath the shade of fragrant trees, where the gentle breezes blow. There the dancing waters of the old Tom Big Bee

It was on thy mossy banks as a boy I used to play With the comrades of my youth, who now, alas, have passed away. every shady nook we knew, and how oft our child-Waked the echoes of the shores of dear old Tom

The Mississippi's wide and grand, the Suwance's famed in song;
The waters of the Wabash, too, flow merrily

along.
Bus all their beauties pale and fade and have no charm for me.

For I have known since childhood days the dear old Tom Big Bee.

The day's debate on the bill opened with what Champ Clark of Missouri, the speaker, characterized as a work of "supererogation," which, however useless, was

quite entertaining.

"After the speeches we heard yesterday," said Champ Clark, "it is probable that anything which may be said on the subject will be a waste of breath, or, to use a more elegant expression, a work of supererogation!" And he proceeded to "supererogate" for

And he proceeded to "supercrogate" for as long time as it is recorded there was silence in heaven—half an hour. "St. Paul, the greatest philosopher who ever lived, in his first letter to Timothy said: 'He who doesn't provide for his own, especially those of his household——" Here he halted doubtfully then picked up a slip of paper from his desk amid general laughter, which evoked the remark: "I can quote him as well as any man in this House," and ended—"hath denied the faith and is worse than an infidel."

Army and Navy Orders.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.-These army orders were capt. Thomas H. Jackson, engineer, from Third Battalion of Engineers at Fort Leavenworth, to San Francisco, and relieve Major William M. Harts, Corps of Engineers, as secretary and disbursing officer of the California Debris Commission.

Major-Gen. Adolphus W. Greely, Brig. Gen. Milliam S. McCaskey, Brig. Gen. John W. Bubb, Brig. Gen. Arthur Murray and Brig. Gen. Edward S. Godfrey, appointed to meet on February 11 to make selections for detail to fill existing and anticipated vacancies in the General Staff Corps.

Capt. Julius N. Killian, from Fort Riley to Newport News and relieve Capt. Frederic H. Pomroy. First Lieut. Edward T. Donnell, artillery, aide decamp, to Fort Monroe.

Capt. Edward P. Orton, from Portland, Ore., to Seattle, relieving Major Thomas C. Goodman Major Goodman will proceed to Portland, Ore., Major Vinson when relieved by Major Goodman will proceed to Denver.

These pays orders were lassed: ssued to-day:

These navy orders were issued:

These navy orders were tasued:

Lieutenant-Commander G. W. Brown, from treatment at naval hospital, Mare Island and three months sick leave granted.

Lieut. W. B. Tardy, to the Vermont.
Lieuts. C. R. Miller and R. C. Bulmer, to addiditional duty as aides at White House.

Passed Assistant Surgeon J. F. Murphy, from the Georgia to the Scornion.

Passed Assistant Surgeon J. P. Traynor, orders of January 30 modiliest, from Boston yard to the Georgia.

Midshipman H. H. Maxson and H. E. Kays, from the Eleano to the Baltimore.

Ensign D. W. Bagley, from the Concord to the West Virginia.

Midshipman G. V. Stewart, from the Cincinnati to the Arayat.

Ensign R. R. Riggs, from command of the Arayat to the Cincinnati.

Lieutenant-Commander J. F. Luby, from the Cavite to the Olongapo station.

Lieutenant-Commander J. L. Purceil, from Olongapo station to Cavite.

Lieutenant-Commander H. George, from the Raleigh to home.

Lieutenant-Commander H. George, from the West Virginia to home.

Midshipman N. M. Smith, from the Colorado to home.

Paymaster G. W. Pigman, Jr., from the Baitt-

ome.
Paymaster G. W. Pigman, Jr., from the Balti-nore to home.
Lieut, E. H. Watson, from the West Virginia Raicigh.
Midshipmen E. L. McSheeby and W. E. Clarke,
from the West Virginia to the Elcano.
Ensign R. W. Kessler, from the Baleigh to the Semi-Annual Sale.

If you have a friend or relative connected in any way with the clothing industry, ask him, about Brill clothes.

If he knows fabric, he knows that Brill clothes are made of best fabrics woven by best mills. If he knows tailoring, he knows that Brill clothes are tailored by foremost concerns. If he knows styles, he knows Brill models are all correct and many at least six months in advance. If he knows values, he knows that Brill values

are best anywhere. Now all Brill prices are reduced 25 to 45%

Any Fancy Suit, or any

Overcoat Value up to \$15. Any Black Suit, any Fancy Sult or any Overcoat \*13.50 Value up to \$22.50,

Any Overcoat or any Fancy Suit Value up to \$28, Any Silk-Lined Black Suit, any Fancy Suit or any Overcoat Value up to \$32.50.

Get the Habit. Go to

Brill Brothers

GALLATINS MARRIED 3 WEEKS.

Religious Ceremony at Providence to Please

UNION SQUARE, 14th, near B'way.

279 BROADWAY, near Chambers.

Bride Followed Civil Contract. PROVIDENCE, Feb. 1 .- James Nicholas Gallatin and Ida Robinson Adams were married by the Rev. A. E. Roraback early ast evening at his home.

The best man was George Marsh, an ttorney and former classmate of Gallatin t Yale The matron of henor was Mrs. Tucker

Curtis. The couple had been registered at the

Narragansett Hotel since Tuesday as Mr. and Mrs. James N. Gallatin and maid. last evening they paid their bill and left the hotel. To-day they turned up at the Crown Hotel.

Gallatin expressed surprise to-day that the story of the wedding had leaked out. He added that they had really been husband and wife for three weeks, a civil service having been performed by a Justice of the Peace in a Connecticut town. It was, he said, only because his wife insisted on being married by a clergyman that the ceremony was performed here.

Mrs. Gallatin has been confined to her oom at the Crown all day to-day and Dr. William B. Peters, the house physician, has been in constant attendance. He said late to-night that Mrs. Gallatin's illness was due to nervousness and he thought that she would be able to leave with her husband for New York to-morrow afternoon

MR. SAMMARCO'S DEBUT.

'Pagliacel" and "Cavalleria Rusticana" Sung at the Manhattan.

It was demonstrated at the Manhattan Opera House last night that "Paglincei" cannot be performed before "Cavalleria Rusticana." Frequently at other opera houses it has been announced that "Pagliacci" would be followed by Mascagni's work, but arriving at the theatre the audience has always found the latter placed first on the programme For some days it was advertised that " would come first at last night's performance, and,

behold, it was first on the programme! But that made not the slightest difference. When Mr. Campanini lifted his baton the orchestra began the familiar strains of "Cavalleria," and presently the voice of Turiddu was heard apostrophizing Lola behind the curtain. This Turiddu was Mr.

behind the curtain. This Turiddu was Mr. Dalmores, and he sang the serenade very crudely, indeed. But later he proved himself to be the right sort of a Turiddu.

Mme. Russ was the Santuzza, and, as usual was acceptable. She did not efface any memories, but she sang and acted with vigor and sincerity. M. Seveilhac was a respectable Alfio, meeting creditably the conventional requirements of the part.

The performance of "Pagliacci" served to introduce Mario Sammarco, a new barytone who has just joined Mr. Hammerstein's forces. Mr. Sammarco comes to New York with a record of real success at Covent Garden, but of course this would have been of little value had he failed to please the taste of Mr. Hammerstein's audience.

This he certainly did not do. The acclamations which followed his first number are such as can be heard only at the Manhattan, where joy always reigns. Mr. Sammarco is a young man with a fine, fresh, vigorous barytone voice of most excellent quality. It was a delight to hear such a

voice, especially as its tones were perfectly sure and firm and unmarred by the slightest sure and firm and unmarred by the signless suspicion of tremolo.

Mr. Sammarco sang the prologue superbly, and his performance of *Tonio* had not only vocal but dramatic merit. This impersonation brings out particularly well the clownishness of the character, while the company for a moment loses the intensity of

it never for a moment loses the intensity of the feeling.

Mr. Bassi's Canio was vociferous enough Mr. Bassi's Canio was vociferous enough to please the foot brigade, while Mme. Donalda sang Nedda somewhat shrilly and Mr. Seveilhac was a conventional Silvio. The chorus sang admirably in "Pagliacci" and the playing of the orchestra was full of spirit and color. Mr. Campanini conducted surpassingly well. The audience was large. was large.

JESSAMY STEELE'S HUSBAND Coming Here to Rescue Her From Press Agents, His Lawyer Announces.

J. Aspinwall Hodge of 5 Nassau street announced last night that the husband of Mrs. Jessamy Harte Steele was a client of his and was on his way to this city from Chicago to care for the interests of his wife, who according to despatches from Portland, Me., was placed in the almshouse at that place three days ago. Incidentally, Mr. Hodge announced, Mr. Steele hopes to get here in time to stop any further use of his wife's name and the fact that she is the days that of Ret Husto for the state of the st

It was said yesterday on behalf of those who had planned a benefit for Mrs. Steele that they had sent a man to Portland to that they had sent a man to Portland to investigate. Boston reported that she had left this man on the train, but apparently he found her again, for he got in at the Grand Central early last evening accompanied by a heavily veiled woman. The press agent met them, and all three drove to a private sanitarium, where the woman was left. Later the press agent notified the newspapers that Mrs. Steele was still in Boston in the care of some church deacon's wife, but the benefit would go on con's wife, but the benefit would go just the same.

FINED \$15,000 FOR REBATING. Ann Arber Railroad and Teledo Coal and Ice Co. Plead Guilty.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Feb. 1.-The Toledo Coal and Ice Company and the Ann Arbor Railroad, through Vice-President F. A. Durban and Counsel Alexander Smith, pleaded nolle contendere to six counts and were fined \$15,000 or \$2,500 on each count by United States Judge R. W. Taylor this afternoon. The companies were indicted on 155 counts

for rebating.

The remaining 149 counts were nolled This closes the case against the Ann Arbor road, but it does not in any way effect the case against the Toledo Ice and Coal ComART SALES AND EXPERITIONS THIS AFTERNOON (Concluding Sale)

47 CORTLAND), near Greenwich

125TH STREET, cor. 3d Avenue.

AT 2:30 O'CLOCK. Fifth Ave. Art Galleries, 366, 368 Fifth Ave. (near 34th St.).

JAMES P. SILO, Auctioneer. WILL SELL

THE COLLECTION FORMED BY

Mr. Dikran Kahn Kelekian Imperial Commissioner General of Persia. CONSISTING OF XV. AND XVI. CENTURY FRENCH, ITALIAN AND SPANISH TEX-TILES AND TAPESTRIES.

RARE ORIENTAL RUGS ANCIENT PERSIAN AND OTHER POTTERIES, GREEK MARBLES AND GLASS, OLD BRONZES, WEAPONS,

BAKER HITS BACK AT JEROME.

Cincinnati Attorney Culzzes Jarors on Their Knowledge of District Attorney. CINCINNATI, Feb. 1.-Charles W. Baker. an attorney, has been restive under the apparent insinuations embraced in District

Attorney Jerome's quizzing of talesmen

in the Thaw case. To-day he got back, as he thinks, at the District Attorney in a damage suit of very minor importance before dge J. B. Swing. "Do you know any of the attorneys in

this case?" he asked a juror, who replied that he did not. "Do you know a Mr. Jerome of New York?" was the next question, and a smile passed over the court room.

"Did a Mr. Jerome"of New York call at your house to see you last night about this case?" was then asked, and as the juror answered in the negative the Court began to smile audibly, while Judge Outcalt and all others present joined in the joke. Mr. Baker's face never relaxed, and he continued: "Did a Mr. Jerome of New York you up over the telephone

call you up over the telephone last night and talk to you about this case?"
"No, sir," was the answer.
"Have you seen a Mr. Jerome of New York, or any one who looked like him, hanging around the corridors of the court house?" Mr. Baker, if you are getting even with Mr. Jerome, I think that you have succeeded, and you might examine the jurors collectively as to their knowledge of the

caeded, and you might examine the jurors collectively as to their knowledge of the mysterious Mr. Jerome," finally said Judge Swing, smiling.

"Thank you," your Honor," said Mr. Baker. "I will just ask all the jurors to answer the questions." He then put the entire panel through the same course of questioning and concluded by asking them if they had ever heard of "a Mr. Jerome of New York."

The jurors all answered on their oath that "a Mr. Jerome of New York" had not approached them in any way, nor was he an intimate or even an acquaintance. One of the jurors even showed his ignorance by turning to another and asking, "Who the hell is Jerome?"

UP GO RATES ON HEAVY FREIGHT.

Rattro ads Sald to Have Decided on a General Advance Approximating 10 Per Cent. of the Pennsylvania Railroad the trunk line roads have decided to increase freight rates on coal and other heavy commodities.

cent., and will take effect about April 1. cent., and will take effect about April 1.

Bituminous coal interests of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia have been informally advised that in making contracts for the next coal year, which begins April 1, they should understand that the railroads do not guarantee to continue the present freight rates.

Final decision as to the amount of the advance and what other commodities besides coal shall bear the advance has not yet been reached. Before the new

not yet been reached. Before the rates can take effect tariffs must be for thirty days with the Interstate Com-merce Commission.

Besides bituminous coal, iron ore, coke, limestone, cement, sand, probably pig iron and perhaps finished iron and steel

are among commodities upon which higher rates are expected.

The railroads concerned include the Pennsylvania, Baltimore and Ohio, Reading, Jersey Central, New York Central lines, Erie, Lackawanna, Lehigh Valley, Chesareake and Ohio, and Norfolk and Western.

